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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1862.

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THE BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUSTAIN.

Brilliant Conduct of the Union Troops.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT

Only Two Divisions of General Banks' Army Engaged.

Over Twenty Thousand Rebels in the Action.

Generals Pope, Banks and McDowell in the Field.

Desperate Charges by the Union Forces.

Heroism of Crawford's and Williams' Brigades.

The Retreat of the Rebels and Our Cavalry in Pursuit

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY.

Our Troops Before the Fight and the Order of Advance.

GEV. PRINCE A PRISONER IN RICHMOND.

INCIDENTS AND SCENES ON THE BATTLE FIELD.

THE BURIAL OF THE DEAD,

Our Special Army Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA, CULPROTER COURT HOUSE, Va., August 11, 1862. I telegraphed you yesterday such facts as came unde my own observation pertaining to the battle of Cedar ntain, especially such as were most important. But there were many matters transpiring during the two which will not be truly chronicled except in the HERALD THE PIRST SKIRMSHING

occurred on Friday, August 8, between the cavalry under General Bayard and the rebels under General Wood. General Bayard's brigade consisted of the First Maine, First Rhode Island, First Connecticut, Second Pennsylva ala, First Vermont and First New Jersey regiments of cavalry, of General McDowell's corps, and was thrown forward to the Rapidan to reconneitre and to protect the details engaged in repairing the bridges on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad over Robinson's creek and the

DISCOVERY OF THE ENERY. Early in the forenoon the enemy were discovered crossing the Rapidan some two tailes above the turnpike, at a place known as Robinson's ferry, and immediately the First New Jersey was sent off to watch their movem The Jersey regiment had not proceeded far when two companies detoured to the right and proceeded in the direction of Robinson's mill, further up the creek. Shortriment proceeded toward the river, but had not gone far when they came upon the enemy's pickets.

THE PIRST PIRING Then a fire was given and reformed, which created on among our forces. However, by fusion was promptly arrested. The rest of Gen. Bayard's nand behaved admirably, and kept the enemy check during the entire day, retiring at night to the

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL POPE AT CULFUPPER

General Pope arrived at Culpepper at acon on Friday and ordered his headquarters located at Mr. George's, mile south of Calpapper Court House; but by some mis-Green's, a mile south of the village, and by one o'clock had the tents nearly all pitched. The teamsters and a few staff officers who directed them suddenly discover ed, in consequence of rumors of trouble, the difference the present circumstances, George was the preferable into the wagons, ready for a grand skedaddle. There General's headquarters passed back; but at four o'clock McDowell's corps was ordered out on the road four miles from the town, when all became calm sgain. CREMIAL MARKS SEPORTS IN PERSON TO GENERAL POPE.

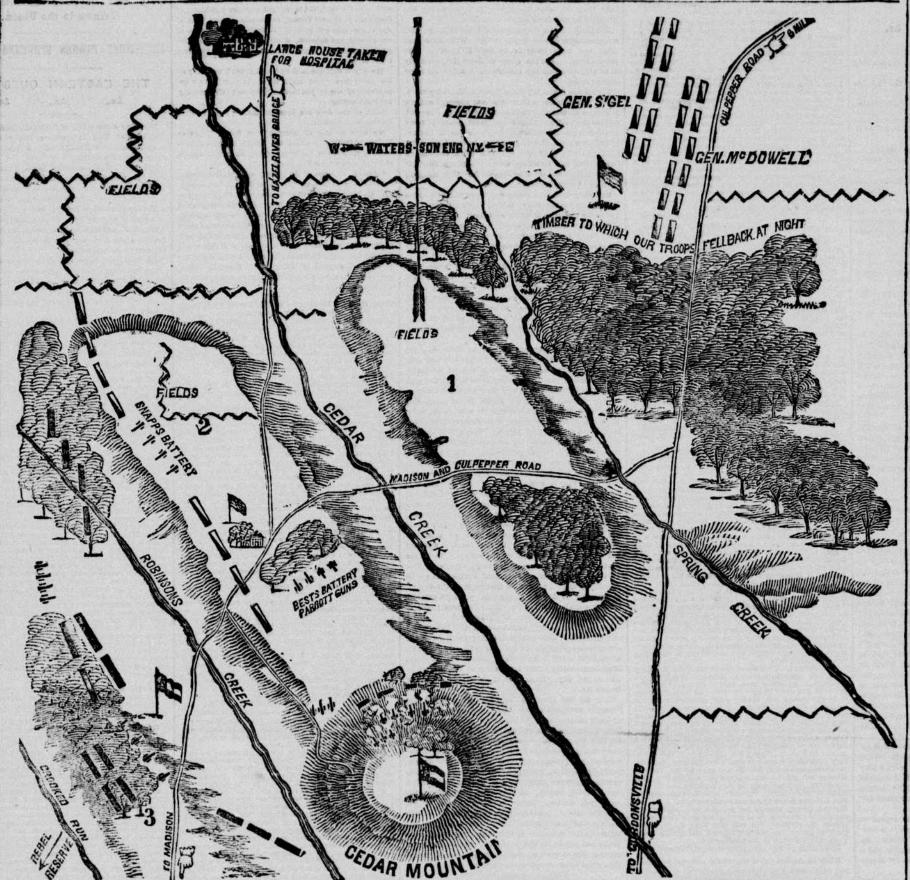
About dark on Friday evening General Banks reported to person to General Pope, his corps having arrived and gone into catap about a mile west or the village. General Backs' army had encamped the night before at Hage river, eight miles northwest from Culpepper; but when became known that the rebels were advancing to force General Pope ordered him into closer position, and Gene ral Sigel was ordered to break camp at Sperryville, and some down to General Banks' old camp at Hazel river

This was the position, then, on the evening of Friday General McDowell was four miles south of the tewn General Banks was at the town, and General Sigel was a Hazel river bridge, only eight miles away. On Saturday morning General Banks' army took the advance, with erders to preceed cautiously in the direction of Robin son's ferry, on the Rapidan; General Sige! was ordered into town, and General McDowell to remain in statu quo. TOPOGRAPHY OF THE PIRLD.

in order to fully understand the position of the two mies, a description of the country in the vicinity of Pedar Mountain will be necessary. South from Cuipopper the road leading to Gordonaville run incough some or the st farms to be found to the Old Deminion. and fields, anallow valvoya and gentle acclivities alternate atimously, and overywhere the rank growth of cereals the tand comfort which shows in strange contrast with the desolution which the rebellion line brought upon the fand. About six miles from Culpepper a small stream wn as Spring crock, makes across the pike, and In going from Cuipapper, however, just before reaching Spring creek, a best of heavy timber, perhaps fifty rods in width, stretches across the road, and this goveral hundred agree in extent, beyond which and half a mile to the right of the turnpike, stands a fine nanaton house, new used as a hospital. Just at the outhern side of the above mentioned timber the road to m Court House leaves the Cordonaville pike, and, pursuing a southwesterly course, crosses Spring, Cedar distance of about four miles. These streams all run in a southeasterly course, and empty late the Rapidan some Madison Court House road, rises a small hill, or, more ht, and perhaps a quarter of a mile in length. This knoll is cleared and cultivated at its northwestern exmity; but upon its opposing end it is covered with a growth of timber. Descending the southwestern on the map of Ceder creek, a good sired watering stream for a small farm, beyond which tires another moundlike

THE BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN.

The Position of the Union and Rebel Forces on Cedar, Spring, Robinson's Crooked Runs, Saturday, August 9, 1862.



sudden'y, like a pimple upon a baby's face, CEDAR MOUNTAIN.

This mountain is one of remarkable beauty. At a distance of four or five miles from its base it seems to rise perfect cone from the plain below, and from its base to ts summit scarcely a deflection is to be observed in its outline form-a perfectly straight line, as if nature had formed it in the same manner that schoolboys form sand heavy growth of timber, and its summit is only reached by a poor road leading from the farm on the summit of the second hill. The northern side of Cedar Mountain commands the roads and valleys along its base, and b of the summit is perhaps eight hundred feat above the

which formed the dividing line between the two armies s scarcely so large as Cedar creek, though the different between them is scarcely perceptible. The valley mile wide where the Madison road crosses it, but is nor rower above, where the Union right and rebel left flanks faced each other. Beyond this is another rise, shown to diagram as No. 3. This is but a slight eminence, scarce. by as high as either of the others, and partially covered with thick timber, in and behind which the enemy were posted in strength. Beyond this last eminence, distant bout half a mile, is Crooked river, or, as it is more familiarly known, Crooked run. Cedar crock and Spring Crocked run flow past on the west side of Cedar Moun

Having thus the topography of the country, together with the diagram of the field, your readers will have no difficulty in understanding readily the plan of

THE BATTLE OF CHOMIC MOUNTAIN.

most desperately fought engagement of the war, and terminated in a victory signal as it was bloody.

Adult of the monormal desired formers for the command to the front, and the divisions of General Rules command to the front, and the divisions of Generals August and Williams were placed in position about a mile and a half this side the ground watch had been the scene of the skirmish of

the previous day.

SUSSEQUENTLY, IN THE APTERNOO Crawford's brigade, of General Williams' division, com posed of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, Tenth Maine, Fifth Connecticut and Twenty-eighth New York regiments, with Best's battery of regulars, moved forward creek and Crooked river, some four miles north of the point where the Culpopper and Gordonsville turnpike crosses the Rapidan river. About three-fourths of a mise south of this point rises the Cedar Mountain, a spur of the great Thoroughfare range. It was from the slope of this eminence that the enemy first opened their fire upon the Union troops.

THE PIRET INTINATION OF THE EXPLY. The first intimation our advance rootived of the prothe enemy was at the moment when, after emerging from the timber on the north, it began to cross Spring the thick timber half way up the mountain side, believed upon the troops both shot and shell, while another bette y of smaller gons at the foot of the mountain gave them a similar reception from the cover of some timber about three-eighths of a mile to the westward.

Preparations were at once made to repty to these civili-ties, and Best's battery of Parrott gens was immediately planted on the cross of the rising ground we occupied and began replying to the two batteries of the enemy. In the meantires the infautry were posted in line of battle (as shown in the diagram) on the right of the battery,

and cheerfully awaited the order which would bring them more actively into the deadly confi

For half an hour at least the enemy maintained necession by Captain Best's, when there epened simu aneously three other rebel batteries, posted in as man nt localities, opposite our front and right. THE REBEL INFANTRY APPEAR.

up: but at five o'clock the rebel infantry were discovere in strong force upon our right and in front, supporting the rabel batteries. The fact was at once commu by rapid couriers, to the main body of our troops. Im of Gen. Williams' division, were thrown forward wit prempt despatch, and posted advantageously upon the right of Gen. Crawford, and directly fronting the dense mber where the rebel infantry, in strong force, wor

and directed the operations, the best possible disposition being made for the continuation of the fight now inevita ble, and each moment developing in proportions. The manner in which he handled his troops and provided for every emergency, together with the personal gallantry he displayed, being constantly under fire, are subjects of general commendation with officers and men.

ENERAL GRARY IN ADVANCE—BRAVERT OF THE COMMAN Gen. Geary's brigade, of Gen. Augur's division, had the advance, which through the brunt of the first part of the day's fight it maintained with skill and courage. This gallant brigade consisted of the Fifth Ohio, Seventh Ohio Iwenty ninth Ohio, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania and Snapp's battery. No sooner had these troops formed in order of battle than the rebels opened musketry fre upon them from two sides and in front, while the rebe batteries also directed their death-dealing missiles amon tructive in its offects. Notwithstanding this terrious con-

(Geary), never faltered or winced.

It was not till half-past five that the battle becam general. Then artillery replied to artillery, musketry to musketry, while infantry met infantry in repeated shocks of deadly strife. Reckless valor and desperation marked the progress of the fight, which continued with out pause or full, with terrible cannonading, until dark ness put a stop to the carnage. I have witnessed many enacious obstinacy of the American character was se fully displayed.

Our troops fought with the coolness and valor of vete rane, standing up to the fight unfalteringly and unblench-ingly in the teeth of a raking and destructive fire of cannon and musketry. No sooner did a velley of mushetry or a discharge of artillery mow down the ranks of a regiment than the wide gaps were filled up and new

OUR ARTISLISHT FLAY WITH BURGE. Once informed of the position of the enemy in force, our artillery opened with terrible effect upon them, compel-ing regiment after regiment to break and fell back out if range, within the shelter of the dense timber.

DRATE OF THE REST. GENERALS WINDER AND TRUMBLE As regiments thus fell back fresh troops were in qui brought up to confront the deadly storm of iron hall from the Union guns, and it was while leading up some of those fresh regiments that Generals Winde and Trimble were killed.

The rebel artillery was served with deadly off-et, and gave the greatest annoyance by the barenet. A pertine

of the District of Columbia troops charged most gallantly rebel guns, with but little less to our brave men. Portions of Augur's and Williams' divisions, including Crawford's and Gordon's brigades, made three dashing bayonet charges upon the rebel artillery. Each time the powering infantry support being too much for our troops turned to the charge with increased desperation and renewed vigor. The terrible and continuous infantry time demonstrated unmistakeably that our forces wer

THE RIGHTH AND TWELFIE REGULARS, attached to General Banks' corps, commanded by Capt Pitcher, did excellent service. Capt. Pitcher was wound ed severely, though not dangerously, in the knee, by a masket shot; but he nevertheless kept the field at the head of his men until the close of the conflict.

With the setting in of night the musketry firing ceases but the artillery on the mountain kept up an inter-mittent firing until near midnight. At twilight our troops withdrew to a small copse of wood, about haif a oined soon after by the corps of Generals McDowell and hungry and wearled troops of Gen. Banks were relieved by portions of these fresh troops. The former fell bac on their arms from the fatigues of the day.

ding its radiance all around, and causing all prominent ob jects to be as plainly distinguishable as in the day. In the west loomed up Thoroughlare Mountain, from whose peak flashed at intervals a rebel signal light, indicative of inc presence of the enemy, and to us, at the time, an a surance that the conflict of the past day would be resume on oven a larger scale, and with casualties and lesses pro

THE RESEL SIGNAL LIGHTS columns, standing by their muskets, stretching away stong the fields, on the pla'n and the slopes of hills and halows, were plainly or dimly, according to the distowards the enemy. At such a moment, with the experiences of the past day fresh upon them; with the recoi lection of comrades fallen, of the hairbreadth escape from imminent death, with the consciousness that all the terrible scenes of the day just passed would be revived in tenfold horrors on the approaching morrow, thoughts alien to that scene and time and place must have passed through the mind

A HASTY DIVOUAU. At last Crawford's brigade, which had borne the brunt of the fight, threw their exhausted frames upon the mois grass, some to talk over the adventures of the day, others to seek needful repose to meet the toils and dangers of

It was here that some of the men incantiously lighted ires, which revealing their position to the enemy, the result was that the latter commenced shelling them. The firing on this occasion was, on the whole, pretty accurate-so much so, indeed, that their shells burst in the midst of wagon trains, ambulances and horses, a contiguity so dangerous that the men were compelled to move sek out of range towards Cutpepper. The men, no stood not upon the order of their coing, but went quickly

THE WOUNDEND MOVE TO THE REAR. The slightly wounded, in considerable numbers, covered to reads leading to Culpepper, while numerous ambu

lances promptly arrived near the scene of the conflict and carried off all who were unable to walk. THE NEXT MORNING

The morning's light revealed a scene at which the min shuddered, but which was composed of those concernitants only which render all battlegfields, after the excite ment of the conflict has passed away, so terrible and re volting to the unimpassioned beholder. In the fight near Calpepper the loss of field and line officers was very re-markable. Most of our wounded have received their inuries on the lower limbs.

GEN. FORE OR THE PIELD.

During the progress of the fight, when, indeed, it was raging with most fury, Gen. Pope and staff rode on to the field. The General was greeted by his troops with the most vociferous cheering as he rode to the front and took a position in the thickest of the fight. While here intensely occupied in marking the phases of the conflict and revolving the advantages of different positions, he came near falling into a robel ambuscade, only discovering his danger in barely sufficient time to enable him to avoid it-

SEVERAL RESEL PRISONERS FILL INTO OUR HANDS, from whom I received some particulars attending fight, and some incidents connected therewith. It is cer-tain, from what I have learned, that Gen. Winder was

General Jackson is wounded slightly in the hand. Gene ral Saxton is mortally wounded. The rebel force en-gaged in the battle was from forty to fifty thousand. General Augur's wound is not dangerous. It is a flesh wound in the hip. General Geary is severely wounded in the arm. General Banks had his herse killed under him, as did also the chief of General Pope's staff, Colonel Rug unded will be sent on to Washington for treatment.

way our Tabors surrent savents. arose from the necessity which compelled us to cross open ground, for a considerable distance, raked by the fire if the rebeis, who were under cover of the woods. Jackson put his usual strategy in preof upon this occas with cannon planted advantageously, and in his own time unmasking his real strength, and throwing forward massed troops suddenly upon our lines. But here he was checkmated, and his strategy rendered abortive by liantry of the brave troops they led.

Majer Pelouze, General Banks' Adjetant, took com nand of a hesitating regiment and bravely led it through a gailing fire. He received two shots, and is severely The following is a partial list of our officers killed and

wounded:—
Lieut. Col. Craie, 3d Wisconsin, supposed killed.
Major Scott, same regiment, wounded.
Col. Bonnelly, 28th New York, wounded.
Major Gray, 100th Pennsylvania, wounded.
Major Gray, 100th Pennsylvania, wounded.
Capt. Siyman, 1024 New York, wounded.
Capt. Spring, same regiment, wounded.
Capt. Spring, same regiment, wounded.
Capt. Molboniad, 1st Poinnsylvania cavalry.
Capt. Taylor, same regiment, wounded.
Capt. Molboniad, 1st Poinnsylvania cavalry.
Capt. Taylor, same regiment, wounded.
Capt. Havley, 3d Wisconsin, wounded.
Lieut. Long, 28th New York, wounded.
Lieut. Long, 28th New York, wounded.
Joseph M. Gadder, of Gen. Popo's body guard, was killed white Gen. Pope was examining the bastle ground.

THE BATTLE A VICTORY, AND WHY.

The victory has been complete, though I am aware that many newspaper writers here look upon the issue of the Saturday's fight as a disastrous defeat, simply because. at the setting in of darkness, our forces retired a half mile to the rear. Unt the enemy desprecisely the same thing. On Sunday morning, however, we idvasced again, took up our position upon Ca gold and commenced but ying our own and the related doub. Nothing but related

batteries opened upon us, and in the course of the day G noral Jackson sent in a flog of truce to ask permission to bury his dead—a favor not generally a ked by a victor of his vanque had foe. It is true, also, that when our troops ratired from the wood to escape the enemy's shells: which their camp fires had invited, they did so in some haste; but it was not a ponic or anything of such a na-ture. The enemy's guns were posted high above our own, and out of our reach; and to remain in such a posi-tion would have been suicide. Consequently they retired individually, but not in disorder. As to our losing a couple of pieces of artifiery, the story is all the purest fiction. We captured two from the enemy.

THE HATTLE HAS BURN A THREST PONT both in regard to the number killed and wounded, on both sides. The terrible ordest of arun, together with the oppressive heat of the day, rendered hers du combos an unusual number of the combatants.

Of individual instances of bravery there were boots. I could write a book of them, and then have occa-sion for an appendix. Never did men fight more bravely than did the divisions of Generals Augur and William and I only mention these because they bere the he the affair. There were individual regiments was serve especial notice; but, where all behaved so well, crimination or comparison would be invidious.

GENERAL SIGEL'S TROOPS.

Many will probably ask why the corps of Generals Siget

and McDowell did not come up in time to reinforce Gene ral Banks. The question is easily answered. General Banks only encountered the enemy at about four o'clock P. M., and it was not until five o'clock that it was known hat there was more than a few regiments of rebels-a mere advance guard, similar to Bunka' own force-upon our front. Gen. Banks thought himself to be, and, as the sequel proved, was, able to maintain his position, and only sent back for reinforcements when he found the ens. my were being greatly reinforced and were massing troops upon him. As soon as General McDowell, who was five miles away on the Culpopper road, found that he was needed, his army corps was pushed forward, arriving upon the ground just as the firing on both sides ceased. It must be remembered that the day was an oppressively hot one, perhaps the hottest of the season, and no troops in the world, under the circumstances, could have reached the field sooner. Experience will teach any one that there is miles over a dusty road, with the thermon the shade, and performing the same feat in January, when he has to agitate his limbs nimbly to keep his blood from congesting. McDowell's forces came up in good time to cover our exhausted troops as they rested for the night, and that was all that could be expected of those. Sigel had to march eight miles to reach the same.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIGHT—A SPUNKY PROVATE.

Just after the firing of musketry became interesting I noticed a private soldier coming off the field, and, think-ing perhaps he was running away to avoid danger, I rode up to him, when I found he had two fingers of his left hand shot away and a third dreadfully lacerated. I saw at once that he had at least a hand in the fight. I assisted him to dress his wound as well as my limited knowledge of surgery would permit, he in the incantime opping up my pluck by his qualit remarks. Said he, "I don't keer a durn for that third finger; for it wan't of 'count no how; but the 'pinter' and t'other one were right good ones, and I hate to loose 'em. I shouldn't have come to the rear if I had been able to load my gun; but I wasn't." After I had dressed his hand, he looked over in the direction of the firing and stood a moment. ning to me, and sald:- Stranger, I wish you would jist load up my shooting iron for me; I want to have a little satisfaction out of them cusses for spiling my fore paw." Honded his gun for him, and he started back for the top of the hill at a double quick in quest of "satis, faction." His name was Lappin, or Laphain, of the

A BRAVE CAPTAIN. Captain Pitcher, of the Eighth regulars, was wounded

severely in the knee; but he kept the field until nearly dark, and only left then through inability to remain any longer. I rode with him to Spring creek, where we found a parcel of cowards running from the field in discrder. Knowing what effect such men would have upon others, the Captain drew his sabre, and, weak as he was, threatened to cut down the first man who should attempt to run away. He afterwards organized the cravens into a provost guard, and planted them across the road to nt others of the same sort from absonding. The friends of the Captain will be glad to learn that he is doing

GENERAL ROBERTS. This voteran officer seemed almost emulpresent on the field. He is, as you are aware, chief of cavalry on Gene ral Pope's staff, and in that capacity was in the thicker, of the carnage. When I saw him last he was riving

along the road trying to cheer the wounded troops along, and to shame the cowardly ones into a sense of duty. CEDAR CREEK, August 11-6 P. M.

The Herato's special correspondent assigned to General tanks' command has obtained a minute account of the origin, disposition and result of the bloody buttle of laturday, August 9, denominated by the energy "Codar Creek," and by the Unionists "Slaughter's Mountain As comprehensive statements have already anneared in your columns, I reserve to the end a history of the earlier features of the fight, and refer in the beginning to SLAUGHTER'S (CEDAR) MOUNTAIN.

a southwesterly direction, and to the left of the high road that leads to Barnett's ford of the Rapidan river, a crest a view of all the surrounding country. It is scarcely clouds eiten envolope its crest. There are clear-ings up its sides, which constitute the farm of Rev. Mr. Slaughter, a Presbyterian clergyman; and at its base, nearest to Cuipepper, lies the pleasure "Elm Farm" of a Mrs. Crittenden. Directly behind Mrs. Crittenden's house a valley or bottom opens out to the south, and by a road that follows the windings of the valler it is believed that most of the rebel a edvanced. The position was a powerful, not to say an on the hillsides, and our infantry had often marched up bout the slopes and fields below would find its several components exposed to shot and shell discharges from atteries two hundred or even five hundred feet above them. The country is open and uneven around the front ferred to there is a deep woods, admirably adapted for the concealment of infantry, the covering of skirms hers or the masking of batteries. In front of the woods the an old wheatfield, spotted with stone heaps, that could capitally protect sharpshooters, and across the road there is a cornfield, perhaps a hundred across in area. A shallow run waters both wheatfield and cornfield, tricking obliquely scross the road and to ibutary to

a large but justguideant rivulet, which flows over pebbies. pools and miniature cataracts, towards the distant Rapi dan. A bottom of soggy grass envirous Cedar creek but the ground developes into a good grazing field direct ly, which latter ascends toward a fine piece of timber-From the timber grove to Culpepper-still coming northexample to more than alx miles, and the intervening land is of that rolling, often rugged nature, which has earned or this part of Virginia the popular name of "Picdmont." It was by these quiet creek sides, and at the feet of this picturesque mountain, that the freak of fate, or th ness of man located a frightful scene of carnage and des-

We might possibly have taken position upon Slaughter's knob, and thus have forestalled the enemy; for some of General McDowell's brigades lay back of Culpepper, and our cavairy went regularly far beyond the knob to the morgin of the Rapidan. The First and Second Pennayl-vania, First New Jersey and Rhode Island regiments had picketed the mountain and beyond it at a time when the emy's cavalry lay quietly back at Orange Court House As the main body of our troops had not yet come up from Little Washangton, Sperryville, Waterloo and Warfrom Latte we a sre compelled to the quietly at Calpepter and concentrate for a general advance. The enemy, aware of the importance of the mountain and of our incomplete preparations, and being also arcreed, determined to make a bold march across the Rapidan, take possession of the high country and assume the offensive. This he accomplished with the usual promptness of Stonewall Juckson, and so, lostered of watting to be attacked at Gordoneville, as cool us in [CONTINUED FOR SIGHTH PAGE.]